199 UNION BLOCK.

LEWIS BAKER, Editors.

COLUMBUS, OHIO:

SATURDAY MORNING, - - OCT. 22

Superadd to the Exercise of Force, the Policy of Conciliation.

—HORATIO SEYMOUR.



NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET. [Presidential Election, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864.]

For President,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN OF NEW JERSEY. For Vice-President, GEORGE H. PENDLETON. OF OHIO.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

CHARLES REEMELIN, THOMAS W. BARTLEY, JOHN L. VATTIER, JOHN SCHIFF, WILLIAM J. GILMORE, WILLIAM J. GILMORE, LUTHER SMITH, CHARLES N. LAMISON, WILLIAM B. TELFAIR, WILLIAM H. CREIGHTON, JUDSON A. BEEBE, EDWARD S. STOWE, JAMES G. HALY, HENRY C. MOORE, JAMES EMMITT, CHARLES H. JOHNSTON, NEAL POWER. NEAL POWER, ROBERT A. CONSTABLE, OLIVER J. SWANEY, CHARLES M. ATEN, DAVID R. PAIGE, SIMEON L. HUNT.

Democratic Meetings.

Gen. LESLIE COMBS and Col. GRORGE W. McCook speak in Cincinnati next week for the Democratic cause.

We understand that Gen. Combs and Mr. WADSWORTH will be at liberty and can be secured to speak for the remainder of the week in this State after Tuesday next.

Retaliation.

The luckiest military success of the war is the recent defeat of EARLY in the Shenandoah Valley by Sheridan. Had the rebels succeeded in overcoming the Federal army-as at one time during the battle it seemed possible they would-and thus opened the way for another invasion of the border, it would have been one of the greatest calamities of the war, for the rebels are sworn to the policy of destruction in retaliation for the devastation of the Valley by order of the Administration. Retaliation. savage, cruel, barbarous retaliation, has become the order of the day, and if the war lasts four years more it will become simply a war of vengeance and extermination. The fanatics in both sections unite in approving of such a war, although there is no guarantee as to which will suffer the most by it. The Federal armies in the field, waging war by civilized rules, can beat the rebel armies; but in a contest of mere ferocity and brutality, in which non-combatants, prisoners, women and children are to be the victims, and the burning of fields, sacking of villages and devastation of districts the mode of warfare, we raise the lowest and most inconsiderable enemy upon a level with ourselves. Sheridan's was a lucky victory, for it saved the Pennsylvania border from exemplifying the horrors of retallation in warfare.

Mr. Cox at Newark.

On the invitation of his old constituents and on a short notice of a few hours, Mr. Cox visited Newark last evening, and was met by the largest gathering ever assembled at night in that city. Men and women of all parties filled the Court House and the adjacent offices and around the building, to hear their old representative. As we are informed by some who were there, Mr. Cox held the crowd for two hours; and when through was greeted by the heartlest wel-The outrage on his person recently had awakened the most devoted interest and many were the tenders of aid made to Mr. Cox to help wipe out the outrage.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, in his stump speech at the White House the other night, claimed that Maryland had adopted the Constitution which he insisted upon forcing upon the people. The truth is that the new Constitution was repudiated in Maryland by three thousand majority, but LINCOLN intends to force it upon the people whether they want it or not. In addition to this he has the effrontery to stand up and claim it as a victory for his Administration, in a speech intended to convince the people that he respected the Constitution! The whole ause of the Administration in Maryland is as unmixed Infamy.

We are requested by Mr. Cox to say that it is impossible for him to accept the call to speak from various parts of the State and ntry. He leaves for New York and Pennsylvania, where he is engaged to speak intil the election. He begins a series of tings at Buffalo Monday, and returns through Pennsylvania. We hope he will have "anie conduct both ways."

Tue Cincinnati Commercial still believes at the Abelitionists have carried Pennnals on the home vote. This is a re-cable instance of tenacity in sticking a exploded lie.

The Soldiers' Tickets-What Be-

TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM-We submit the following to the Demoeratic State Central Committee at Colum-

> TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS Co. D. 1st U. S. V. V. ENGINEERS, CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 12, 1864.

Thio Statesman. To the Editors of The Louisville Journal: The Ohio State election passed off yesterday all one way, for the best reason in the world, but one ticket could be found. A num-ber of my company went to Col. Stanley's ber of my company went to Col. Stanley's headquarters, and inquired for Democratic tickets, and received the following reply: "There have been several Copperheads here looking for tickets, but we don't have that kind." Observe, that at Col. Stanley's the election was held. No Democratic ballot election was held. could be found in Chattanooga, unless some Democrat fortunately had one sent from home. If we are not to be allowed to vote unless we vote for Lincoln, we would

like to know it.
"Who is to blame about this?" is a question asked me by half the men I met this morning.

AN OLD SOLDIR. P. S .- Is the November election to go by default at Chattanooga in the same way?

This soldier, who by his name authenti-This soldier, who by his name authenticates his statements, puts two important questions, which we beg to repeat, and to urge upon the respectful consideration of all immediately concerned. The facts, he states, are certainly disgraceful to somebody. They are as certainly injurious to the cause of McClellan and the Union. "Who," our correspondent asks, "is to blame about cause of McClellan and the Union. "Who," our correspondent asks, "is to blame about this?" "Is the November election," he again asks, "to go by default at Chattanooga in the same way?" These, as we have said, are important questions. We commend them to the public in general, and to the Democracy.

and to the Democracy.

We should like to know from the Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee whether tickets were sent to the army at the October election, and whether they have been sent for the November. It is not already too late, and it would be a shame to lose the election for want of tickets .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

We are authorized to assure The Enquirer Democratic tickets were sent from this city distance which separates us from the past. to every army, military post or station where Ohlo soldiers were known to be quartered; and if, as is doubtless the case, quartered; and if, as is doubtless the case, ployed by his creatures to silence the oppo-the tickets failed to reach the hands of the sition—it is the practice of writing anonysoldiers they were intended for, they mous letters to newspaper editors and polimust have been destroyed by the minions of the Abolition party who were interested in their destruction. The Enquirer is as well aware as we are of the unscrupulous and outrageous course pursued by the Abolition politicians and office-holders towards the Democracy of ten anonymous letters warning them against the course they are pursuing, and advising the course they are pursuing, and advising Ohio in the late canvass, and it need not be reminded of circumstances to lead it to a conclusion upon the subject. But to the immediately after Mr. Lincoln's election, Democratic soldier at the front it may be proper to say, that the Abolition party lead-secret police there is a committee especialers and instruments are responsible for the trand and larceny by which those soldiers were cheated out of their right to vote. The Abolitionists placed every possible or conceivable obstacle in the way to prevent Democratic tickets from reaching the army, and even in cases where tickets did reach the brigade, regiment or post to which they were directed, they were there suppressed by those who had the power to suppress them. While pretending to be the especial and particular friends of the soldier, the Abolitionists have trifled with, imposed upon, know of instances where soldiers have not cheated and robbed him of his dearest rights seen the face of a paymaster for nearly ten and just dues. This is the naked truth about

diers as best they can. Presidential tickets have been and are now being sent to the army in sufficient numbers to answer all purposes; but as there is no guarantee under this Administration that they will reach their destinatration that they will reach their destina-tion, every Democrat at home should con-sider it his imperative duty to inclose in his private letters one or two tickets to every person he knows in the army disposed to vote it.

may answer the waked wrath of the sol-

THE Cincinnati Commercial said the Democratic papers had "dropped the expression LINCOLN hirelings," applied to soldiers, and we denied that any but Abolition papers used such expressions. The Commercial comes back with a rejoinder, and to prove that Democratic papers use the expression quotes some extracts from its own columns, "early in the war!" It is scarcely necessary to say that we are not convinced by such a trick. We have read about all the newspapers in Ohio for a year or two, and we never meet with that expression in Democratic papers, unless it was in an extract from such sheets as The Commercial, Dayton Journal, Sandusky Register, Cleveland Leader, and weak-minded journals of that stripe, when sorely pressed for argument.

The Germans on Johnson's Test

Oath. The St. Louis Anxeiger thus denounces Governor Johnson's recent proclamation: "A more shameless farce than this man "A more shameless farce than this man plays with the right of suffrage has not occurred in any part of the world. In comparison with it even the Napoleonic mode of extending the universal suffrage is honorable. "We have experienced many ontrages during the three years and a half of Lincoln's Administration, but such an impudent disregard of all feeling of decency as this Andrew Johnson has shown is beyond parallel. If Lincoln and Johnson believe they can secure their election by such electoral votes as those of Tennessee, they may prepare for a revolution in the they may prepare for a revolution in the

The Election in Evansville, Indiana.

The Evansville Times, in speaking of the election in that city, says that "perjury, black, damning perjury, was stamped on many a lip. Men who never had a residence in Indiana—boys under age—swore in their votes, while others, not content with giving one vote and incurring the guilt of one perjury, repeated the dose twice or thrice. Omnibusses and hacks were busy all day hauling up, as invalids, those who had already given their votes, to repeat the vote and repeat the perjury. The vote of Evansville itself shows the gross fraud upon its face. Never was such a vote h. ard or dreamed of in this city."

What do the fieldlers Think of

NEWS PROM WASHINGTON.

Idministration Plots for Re-electing Lincoln-Chase not to be Chief-Justice-Curious Gossip about the Oc cupant of the White House.

[Correspondence of The World.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

The results of the October elections terrify and confuse the managers here. They are afraid of defeat in the States recognized to be in the Union, and are turning their attention to the rebel States! Banks goes back to Louisiana to manipulate its electoral vote; and an attempt will be made to get up a ticket in Florida. The Tennessee

usurpation will be persisted in.

Mr. Lincoln will not nominate Chase to Taney's vacant seat. He has not magnanimity enough. He cordially dislikes the Ohio leader. Personally he would prefer Stanton; and strong movements will be made in that direction, while the prize is held out to Senators and others, until after election.

Mr. Seward quietly holds in his hand what he considers the winning card, Wil-

liam M. Evarts, of New York.

There is a secret but strong movement to give the vacant seat on the United States bench to Senator Harris, of New York, in order to place Raymond in the vacancy in the United States Sanate. All the influences

combine against Chase.

A NEW COIN WITH MR. LINCOLN'S EFFIGY. I regret to say that Mr. Lincoln is, like all parvenus, carefully avoiding everything which can call to mind his humble origin, and that he is fast adopting the habits and customs of personages of high rank. You have already heard of that splendid sixteen wheel car built expressly for his use at the enormous cost of eighty thousand dollars, a sum almost equal to his four years' salary. sum almost equal to his four years' salary. This is, however, nothing compared with the new contrivance tried by some of his friends, for the purpose of raising him above his present station, and of making him stand on a level with the crowned heads of Europe. They are now testing the power of endurance of the American people by the valeting a coin of the value of a cent. circulating a coin of the value of a cent. bearing on its face the portrait of Mr. Lincoln with these words around it, Pro gratio Del et Populi, Lincoln. "By the grace of God and of the People, Lincoln, President of the United States." The reverse is ex-actly similar to that of the common cents and its correspondent that an abundance of now in circulation. This new step in the

ANONYMOUS LETTER-WRITERS. There is also another guilty practice emticians. These letters contain the most terrible menaces against the delinquents, statly appointed for the purpose of writing these letters, the effect of which is to intimidate the weak-minded, and frighten into obedience those who are making opposition to Mr. Lincoln's election.

Pay of Sherman's Army.

[From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 18.] It was announced, a short time ago, that paymasters were about to visit Sherman's army to pay off the troops, but from the number of complaining letters we receive from soldiers we presume the promised remittances have not been sent forward. We months, while their families have been almost destitute at home, and they themselves the matter, and the soldiers will in time going through all the trials of the Atlanta discover and acknowledge it to be the truth. campaign, of the like of which history has left no record. Think of the wife and little When this time comes the Abolitionists ones of him who mounted the breach, fell with his country's colors in his hands, and now sleeps beneath the soil of Georgia; there would be due to him arrearages of pay which cannot be collected short of a year; and three-fourths, if not all of it, will be absorbed into the pocket of some thieving pettifogger or claim agent, when it should have been in the hands of his famitice, but it cannot be denied that some plan could be devised to enable the suffering family of the soldier to draw his pay while he is fighting the battles of the country.— Provisions and ammunition are sent to the front hundreds of tons in weight, while a few chests would carry all the greenbacks needed to pay the whole of Sherman's a:my. One of the appeals we have received from a gallant soldier says: "Many a stout heart I saw stilled and many an eye glazed in death, through the hills and files of Georgia, that beat its last beat for home, and turned with unutterable anguish toward the North, anxious to behold the cloudless sky that covered those the hero loved, whose destitute condition caused the last pang to that bleeding heart be-fore the icy hand of death claimed it forever." Cannot something be done to show sympathy with the families of the faller brave, or will the only response to their sufferings and their destitution which comes from the national capital be another call for the song of "Picayune Butler."

The Frauds in Indiana.

[From the Pittsburg Post.] In yesterday's Post we published a statement from George Stumi, a soldier of the 7th Pennsylvania cavalry, in which he says that he and about two thousand others arrived at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the day of the late election, and that they all voted the Abolition ticket, some of them voting two and three times. That this statement is true can be seen by comparing the vote of Indianapolis with what it was upon for-mer occasions. Nor were these outrages mer occasions. Nor were these outrages confined to one locality, as will be seen by the following figures: For instance, Wayne county, which for Congress in 1862 gave 4,927 votes, all told, is now reported to have given a Republican majority of 3,000.—Randolph, which in 1862 gave a total of 3,000, is reported as giving for the Republicans this year 1,100 majority. Delaware, which two years ago gave a vote of 2,400 in the aggregate, is now put down at 2,000 the aggregate, is now put down at 2,000 majority for Morton, or 600 more majority than the full Republican vote of 1862. The whole of Marion county gave in 1862 a total vote of 8,000; now, Indianapolis and tal vote of 8,000; now, Indianapolis and township, according to report, give a Republican majority of 5,000—a gain of four thousand. When we consider the open and shameful electioneering tricks of Major General Hovey and Brigadler General Carrington, their inflammatory appeals, their tyrannous course towards Democratic politicians, and the backing afforded by the Washington authorities, the result scarcely produces surprise, though it awakens a deep sense of indignation for the infamous scoundrels, who concected and pers a deep sense or indignation for and per-mous scoundrels, who concocted and per-mous scoundrels, who concocted and perpetrated such enormous and unprecedented outrages upon the sacred rights of suffrage

The Chicago Tribune, an intensely loayl sheet, when Gen. McClelian was in command of the Army of the Potomac, said:

"Give us a rebel victory, let our armies be destroyed, Maryland conquered, the city of Washington captured, the President exiled, and the povernment destroyed; give us these or any other calamities that can result from defeat and ruin, sooner than a victory with McClellan as General."

What do our brave soldiers think of this declaration? The newspaper that uttered the aboveis the leading organ of the Republican party of the Northwest. Its declared aentiments are the sentiments of a majority of its readers. Soldiers! how do you like them?

The Maryland Infamy.

To effectuate the subjugation of the people of Maryland, by means of the Constitution which they voted down at the polls, Mr. Lincoln, as we have stated before, declares that abominable instrument carried by a pretended soldier vote. Apart from the fact that there was no such numbers in the fact that there was no such numbers in the field from Maryland, as have been rethe field from Maryland, as have been re-turned upon the list of military voters, there was no authority, other than Mr. Lincoln's will, for holding for that State any election at all in the army. The old Constitution of Maryland, which forbids the elector from voting, except at home, is, of course, in force until a new one is approved by the people. The new Constitution by the people. The new Constitution permitted soldier-voting, but had no effect in making it legal, until it had been ratified by the people. Nevertheless, in the face of this patent and undeniable fact, a pretended election, in defiance of the existing Constitution, was held in the field for the purpose of forcing upon the people the new one. The powers granted by the instrument to be passed upon, were exer-cised in advance, in order to insure its adop-tion. Such bare-faced violation, not of law merely, but of common decency and simple justice, this country never saw until the curse of Abolitionism descended on it. If the people patiently endure these things without attempting the lawful redress to which they are entitled, it will be the judgment of posterity that they deserved them. But posterity will have no chance to judge them harshly, for they mean to put an end to these and kindred outrages in November, by hurling from power the President under whose sanction they have been committed.

The Hon. S. N. Cox.

Speaking of the election in Ohio, The World says: "Hon. S. S. Cox is defeated, but by the use of means that would cover his opponents with lasting disgrace, were they capa-ble of being disgraced. As soon as it was ascertained that the soldiers at Camp Chase were voting by a large majority for him, the officers had the polls removed, and the friends of Cox were ordered away. This is but a sample of the means resorted to by the adherents of the Administration to car ry the election. Notwithstanding all this, the Democrats reduced the Republican majority in this District of 6,929 to 1,000-a

ost decided Democratic gain." We do not know whether it is more creditable to Mr. Cox to be thus the object of especial Abolition hate, or discreditable to American citizens that they should employ so base means to defeat so pure a man. Cox is one of the great men in the nation. As a Democratic leader he has made a high mark-a fame which the Abolitionists can-not take from him. He is a man whom they cannot kill. He will be up and at them again, again, and again—as often as they cast him down. We are rejoiced that his constituents did not ignore him, but are pained and incensed that they were deprived of his invaluable services by the military power of a corrupt Administration. We hope, as a mark of respect, that Mr. Cox will be invited to address the Democracy of Detroit, and that they will extend to him a public reception.—Detroit Free Press.

[From The Philadelphia Age, Oct. 20.1 The Popular Current.

Democratic majority on Congres-sional vote, at the election held in Pennsylvania, October 11, 1864, 2,000 bolition majority in 1863, - -Democratic majority on the County tickets in Pennsylvania at the recent election, -

Democratic gain in one year, - 23,825 Press on. Democrats and Conservatives! The grand battle for the Union and the Constitution is almost won! You have carried the outposts! Onward to the citadel of usurpation, and cast out the money changers from the National Temple. Tram ple upon those who trample upon the Con-stitution! Crush out those who seek to crush out Civil Liberty! Expel Abolitionpestilence! Give us back OUR OLD UNION, OUR OLD CONSTITU-TION, OUR OLD PROSPERITY, and give us PEACE!

MILITARY PETS.—A correspondent of the Mobile Register writes: General Lee was in his tent, which is by no means a pretentions one, at the time of our visit, and my cousin and myself strolled by in order to get a look at him. The old fellow was seated in a split-bottom chair, engaged in reading one of the morning newspapers through a pair of spectacles. The back of his head was turned to us, so that we were hardly pald for the pains of our sly observation.—
Not far from the great captain's tent, the inside of which looked very clean and cozy, was his ambulance, and under it a number of chickens were pecking about. One of them, a cock, is said to be a great pet with the General, who has had him from the beginning of the war, and carries him wherever he goes. I suspect the secret of this ap-parent whim is nothing more than a very rational desire for fresh iald eggs for break-fast, for the rooster is not deprivedof his

JAMES S. PIKE, of Wisconsin, not long ago uttered the following sentiment: "I have no doubt the free and slave States ought to ing in connection with the South." And so Mr. Lincoln appointed him Minister to Holiand! separate. The Union is not worth support-

THE ARGUMENT IN A NUTSHELL. LOOK AT THIS PICTURE. THEN ON THIS

ELECT ELECT

LINCOL N McCLELLAN

AND THE AND THE WHOLE Black Republican ticket Democratic ticket

You will bring on NEGRO You will defeat NEGRO EQUALITY, more DEBT, EQUALITY, restore pros-HARDER TIMES, another perity, re-establish the

DRAFT: UNION: Universal anarchy, and In an honorable, perms

RUIN! PEACE! New Advertisements.

500 BARRELS OF CIDER WANTED.

Barrels Furnished to be Filled by LACELLE ROSS & CO., No. 224 South High street.

ISAAC DBA. DEALER IN

CARRIAGES and BUGGIES No. 266, South High Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO,

Farm for Sale. WILL YELL MY FARM ON THE
West side of the Whotstone river, seven miles
north of the city of Columbus, containing FIFTY
ACRES, about Thirty-five acres cleared, a good
Frame Dwelling House and Frame Stabling, and
about 250 Fruit Trees. Said Farm is in a good state
of cultivation, and will be sold low for cash. Inquire of WM. RENNER,
oct20 Nos. 49 & 51 North High street.

MRS. M. A. VAN HOUTEN, Milliner. AND DEALER IN

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS No: 68-East Town Street, Columbus, O.

DR. LICHTHILL.

OF THE FIRM OF DRS. LIGHTHILL

34 St. Mark's Place, N. Y., IS NOW IN

COLUMBUS. And will remain at the

NEIL HOUSE, Where he can be consulted until SATURDAY,

Deafness, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear

Noises in the Head, And all the various Acute Chronic Diseases of the

EAR AND THROAT.

DR. LIGHTHHAL will re-visit COLUMBUS at regular intervals according to the requirements of the patients under his charge. The business in New York does not suffer any interruption from this visit, as one of the firm is there in constant attendance.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Hon, D. H. Cole, Senator from the Twenty. Ninth District. ALBANY, Jan. 25th, 1864.

ALEANY, Jan. 25th, 1864.

My Dear Dr. Lighthill.—It is with great satisfaction that I communicate to you the effects of the medicines you gave me, on my application to you, for defective hearing. I followed your directions and am happy to state that I am now so far recovered after the first few applications as to feel quite confident that I am well and shall not need to proceed farther.

Be assured, my dear sir, if necessity should require, I should not hesitate to place myself under your magic hands. Yours with respect.

D. H. COLE,

Albany, Orleans county, N. Y.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.

[From the Home Journal, June 4th.] [From the Home Journal, June 4th.]
In every business or profession, indeed in every department of science or skill, there is always some acknowledged head—some one who stands out in bold relief among his fellows, as a sort of leader. In the study and treatment of deafness and catarrh, as special diseases, Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of this city, occupies just the position above described. He has devoted years of labor to this speciality, and is now reaping the reward of his industry. The editorial columns of the Tribune, of a recent date, bear witness to the Doctor's success in this department of medicine. We quote the paragraph:

"Cruse of a Deaf Mure.—Louis Lowensarin.

ment of medicine. We quote the paragraph:

"CURE OF A DEAF MUTE.—LOUIS LOEWINSTEIN,
a lad fourteen years of age, born in Germany, came
to this city when he was about two years old. Soon
after his arrival here he was taken sick and lost his
hearing. By degrees he bocame first deaf and then
dumb. For nearly ten years he was a mute, unable
to hear the loudest voice, or to articulate a word.—
About one year age he was placed by his parents in
the hands of Dr. LIGHTHILL, who has so far succeeded in restoring to him his lost powers of hearing and utterance that he can converse with those
who speak to him distinctly and deliberately. During the past four or five months he has been under
the tuition of Mr. BENNECKE, and has made considerable progress in reading and arithmetic."

Having been supplied with the lad's address, we

erable progress in reading and arithmetic."

Having been supplied with the lad's address, we further investigated the matter, and discovered that, previous to calling on Dr. Lighthill, the youth's case was considered hopeless, and he was for two years an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The Rev. John Nott, D.D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady, in a published letter, tenders his gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, for treating successfully his case of deafness. Rev. FRED. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School at Albany, also testifies to having been cured of catarrh. Dr. Lighthill, possesses other testimonials and tributes to his talent from some of our wealthiest and most prominent and respected citizens, which may be seen on application. It would be difficult to speak in any but terms of praise of his treatment, in the face of these many proofs and facts testifying to his success.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS. From Rev. Joseph M. Clarke, Rector of St. James

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20, 1864. I have been deaf in one ear ever since I was is ollege, some twenty years ago. By the skill of Dr. college, some twenty years ago. By-the skill of Dr-Lightfull, its hearing was entirely restored, so that now I hear alike with both ears and I find that I can use my voice with much more case and com-fort than before. aug22-d3mis JOSEPH M. CLARKE.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF DRY GOODS!!

BAIN & SON. Nos. 23 to 29 South High Street, Are now offering their stock of

DRESS COODS. SHAWLS,

CLOTHS, CLOAKS. VELVETS, &C., Far Below the Present Gold Prices,

As we have had the advantage of a continual rise in the prices of our Stock during the progress of the war, we now propose to give our customers the ad-FALL IN PRICES.

All Staple Goods Reduced. Calicoes and Muslins Reduced. Flannels and Table Linens Reduced.

Blankets and all Housekeeping Goods Reduced. Balmoral and Hoop Skirts Reduced. Cassimeres and Cloakings Reduced. Embroideries and Laces Reduced

N. B.—We respectfully solicit from the ladies and others an examination of our Stock before purchas-ing, convinced, as we are, that we have One of the Best Stocks in this City.

And will be sold as low, if not lower, than any house will sell the same QUALITY AND STYLE.

NEW FIRM: NEW GOODS:

GRIFFIN & CHAMPION. GROCERS No. 106 South High St., Columbus, O., WOULD invite the attention of the public to

Fine Family Croceries,
Purchased since "the fall in gold," and which will
be sold at figures that cannot fail to suit. Their aim
will be to keep for sale no inferior article, and all
goods purchased of them delivered to any part of the
city free of charge. The celebrated "Snow Flake"
FI-ur always on hand; also a fine assortment of green
and black Teas.

HOOP SKIRTS FOR THE MILLION New Hoop Skirt Manufactory.



Skirts, Spiral Bustles, Corsets, Patent Skirt Sup-porters, &c. Our Retail Department is in the hands of compe-Our Retail Department is in the hands of competent Ladies.

Dealers in surrounding towns will do well to consult their own interest by calling on us when in want of Hoop Skirts.

33 Hoop Skirts Made Over and Repaired.
Ladies, you will please remember the place—

No. 21 East State Street, Next door to the Journal office.

RED & KOHN,

Hoop Skirt Manufactor

U. S. 7-30 Loan

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864. with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum-principal at d inerest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the ption of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bear ing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscrip tions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars. The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of

ransportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as the ern be

prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15 persons making deposits subsequent to that date a ust pay the interest secrued from date of note to date of de-

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand d llars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be

allowed a commission of one-quarter of one ; er sent SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering shigher rate of interest than any other, and the bear securi ty. Any savings bank which pays its depo iters in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it canno pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bon. sraya-

ble in government paper. It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be -old for within a fraction of their face and accumulated in terest, and are the best security with bank as col-

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversi n is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than 'en per

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Inxa-

But aside from all the advantages we have e umerated, a special Act of Congress exempts al'bends and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two percent. per aunum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the covernment. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most libera te.ms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the reo-

Up to the 24th of September, the subscript on to this loan amounted to over

\$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Freasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Deposit-

aries, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further informa-

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ALL WHO HAVE DRY GOODS TO purchase, should be sure to call and examine the stock of MILLS, SCHERMERHORN & CO.

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Merinos. Delaines. Hosiery,

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We call particular attention to our fine stock of

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CLOAKS. in all the new patterns, got up after original designs. Also, an extensive line of SHAWLS in great variety.

MILLS, SCHERMERHORN & CO.,

183 South High St., Union Block.

Proposals for a Loan.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, October 1st, 1864.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING
Fund of Ohio, in pursuance of "An act to provide more effectually for the defence of the State against invasion," passed by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, March 30, 1864, will receive proposals at their office in the city of Columbus, Ohio.

Until 12 A. M., November 1st, 1864,

FOR A LOAN OF \$400,000. Said loan to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable half yearly at the Treasury of the State, in Columbus, on the first day of May, and first day of November, and the principal exempt from taxation, and redeemable at the State Treasury, on the first day of June, 1871.

No bids for sums under \$100 will be entertained, and no conditional bid, or bid not absolute in terms, will be considered. Each proposal shall state the price for each \$100 proposed to be taken. Payment of the amount of the respective bids must be made at this office within ten days after the acceptance thereof, at which time the proper certificates will be ready for delivery.

Proposals for the loan must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and addressed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," at Columbus, Ohio, and indersed "Proposals for Ohio Union Loan."

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State, W. W. ARMSTRONG, See's of State, LYMAN R. CRITCHFIELD, Att's Gen,. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

Prof. E. S. ABORN, M. D., " WM. B. JONES, M. D.,

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DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS IN LIMBS and back, sore throat, croup, rheumatism, colic, &c. A perfect family medicine, and never falls. Read! Read!!

LIVONIA, WAYNE CO., MICH., June 16, 1863. This is to certify that my wife was taken with Quinsey Sore Throat; it commenced to swell, and was so sore that she could not swallow, and coughed violently. I used your Liniment, and made a per-fect cure in one week. I firmly believe that but for the Liniment she would have lost her life.

JOHN H. HARLAN. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office. 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. sept26-d&w1m

Roback's Stomach Bitters. SOLDIER'S HOME. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, June 4, 1863.

To DR. C. W. ROBACK-My DEAR SIR: I am dispensing a second invoice of your Stomach Bitters among the large number o men who daily arrive at this Institution for refresh ment and rest. The universal testimony is that these Bitters are the best made. For the various summer complaints which afflict so many, I know of no remedy so safe and so sure. Plutarch says, "To ask a physician what is easy and what is hard of digestion and what will agree with the stomach, is about as sensible as to ask what is sweet or bitter, or sour." Persons who look out for breakers-and have your Stemach Bitters in the house-I am sure will nevas ask any one the foolish question spoken of by the great philosopher. I must not omit a word or two for your Catawba Brandy. I have many men here who have brandy prescribed for them by distinguished Army Surgeons. The effects of yours on such are most beneficial, far more so than from any previously taken. Persons who desire a really pure Brandy

cannot fail in their purchase if they get your brand. I am, Doctor, with much respect G. W. D. ANDREWS

AT Office and manufactory, Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 63 East third street. For sale everywhere. feb26-d,tw&w1m-7

IN THE DRESSING ROOM! By the almost unanimous action of the parties in

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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE has replaced the old worn-out inventions for coloring the hair, which the better experience of years had proved to be ineffective and deleterious. Unlike the

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upon the health of the hair and dry up and consume the juices which sustain it, this mild, genial and perfect dye is found to be a vitalizing as well as a col-Christadoro's Hair Preservative, a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone-a safeguard that protects the fibers from decay under all circumstances and under all climes. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New

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Free of Charge. Please inclose a stamped envelope, addresse yourself. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN.

STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE, New York City. sept9'64-dly Asthma and Consumption.—The proofs of cures of the most distressing cares of Asthma and Consumption by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam, speaks louder than words to the merits of this incomparable remedy. A grateful patient writes: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the wonderful powers of your Cough Balsam in curing me of the most troublesome cough and short-ness of breath after all other means had failed." Can any result be more gratifying? What a load of

Cough Balsam! Sold by all Druggists-50 cents per may18-d&wlw TO CONSUMPTIVES. Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthms, Bronehitis, and all throat and lung affections (free of

suffering was removed by the use of this noble

charge,) by sending their address to REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York. COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Sonp, in such universa demand, is made from the chelcest materials, mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. ian27'64-d&wlysp

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OF T. M. SHARP'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

READ THE TESTIMONY,

PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 6th, 1864.

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Bear Sir:—I have been a sufferer from that most horrid disease, "Dyspepsia," for sixteen years, but after using the one box of T. M. SHARP'S Pills which I purchased of you some three weeks ago, I feel as if I have entered into a new life—my general health has improved, my appetite has increased, and altogether I feel like a new man. I take pleasure in recommending them to the public as safe and reliable. Yours, tr ?

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